THE CAUSE OF WOMAN:

WOMAN'S HEAD IS GETTING LARGER. AND HAS A RIGHT TO DO SO. The Consus Report Furnishes One of These Reasons - What Women Really Like in Hon -The Legal Right of Women to Drink Beer Asserted - The Wise Burgess of Hemostead.

The statement that "woman's head is getting bigger" will not occasion surprise.
Conditions in recent years have been such as
to conduce to a swelling of her head. Aside rom a few questions of a political nature there is no topic so much discussed. Observe the output of magazinee for any month and sticles on woman. The daily papers are full of this popular subject. If a writer or a public speaker notices a waning attention on the part of his audience, he launches forth on some phase of the woman question and revives the flagging interest. Various authors of both sexes have written whole books on this many-sided theme. In this wonderful age of transition the changes taking place in the status of woman are more rapid and striking than any others. One never opens his morning paper without seeing some wholly new and novel thing accomplished by a woman. She is in a constant state of experiment and continually surprising the world. She is commended and condemned, encouraged and thwarted. fattered and scolded. She lives under a continuous fire of criticism, favorable and quite the contrary, and she is watched without easing to see what she will do next.

Filling thus so large a place in the public re,it is not at all wonderful if she is getting an exaggerated idea of her own importance. comes now a phrenologist and tells us that by actual measurement women's heads are growing larger, and not only are they exceeding the average size for women, but some of them are positively going beyond the average for men. Now, if you take away from the opponent of the new woman his pet assertion that her brain is smaller than man's, where will he rest the lever of his reument to prove her natural inferiority His attention has often been called to the fact that her hands, her feet and her whole physical structure are smaller than a man's. out this does not prevent her doing her have frequently asserted that there is no definite ratio between the size of the brain and development of intellect, and that idiots often have abnormally large brains. Just so long, however, as men really had, or thought they had, bigger heads than women, they could claim the headship, so to speak, even if it put them in the same class with the above mentioned idiots. But now the very tape measure has conspired against the only theory which woman herself had not already shattered by practical proof of its fallacy.

Another incident of recent date also has tended to increase the bump of woman's selfesteem and lessen that of man, viz : the last census report. A mistaken idea always has existed that there was a large excess of females over males in the population of the United States. The census of 1890 exploded this by showing over a million more males than females, and the one of 1900 indicates a still greater disparity, even the States of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and others ot the middle West recording more men than women, and, in fact, only a few in the extreme East containing more women than men. This will remove the stigms of "superfluous women" which always has made the unmarried feel as if they were on the bargain counter and the supply far exceeded the demand. It will tend also to jar the complacency enjoyed by men in the thought that there were not enough of them to go around. It is really the men who are "superfluous," and a million or two of them will have to flock by themselves, whether they

Now that women have learned this fact and have shown in the colleges that the quality if not the quantity of their brain is quite equal to a man's, and have proved in the business world that their capacity for earning money is at least sufficient to save them The W. C. T. U. of Florida are rejoicing I was young as you when I got my run, ment of an increase of one-half an inch in the size of their heads. If the ratio of progress continues it is not impossible that a generation or two hence some sort of a compress will have to be devised to prevent any further

Apropos of this subject, Max O'Rell, having exhausted every other, or his readers, has been limiting himself to this one and showing his limitations. It is only a few years since he was saying for publication and not as an evidence of good faith, "If were to be born again and could not be a Frenchman, I should pray, 'O Lord, make me an American woman.'" One scarcely can imagine a greater contrast.

Then last winter, in an appropriately yellow journal, accompanied by his photograph and a whole page of other hair-raising illustrations, he announced, "I hate an advanced woman! Deliver me from the woman who writes books!"

Is this professional jealously? His own

writes books!"
Is this professional jealously? His own last born is devoted wholly to the "Eternal Feminine," and suggests the thought that before he produces another it would be advisable to strengthen his mind by companion-ship with men—if the men do not object.

Among the numerous articles in the July magazines on this subject, which figured conspicuously as far back as the first chapter of Genesis, is one in the Cosmopolitan entitled, "What Women Like in Men." The ideal there depicted would shake the resolution of the most cynical bachelor maid who ever defied the fascination of the other sex. In fact, when he makes his appearance, she lowers her flag of independence and willingly, yes, gladly follows the advice of Miss Mulock and "makes herself a door mat for his feet." This is the way she does it, according to the writer, who, being himself a man, understands the modus operand:

The teaching of her early years, the traditions

understands the modus operand:

The teaching of her early years, the traditions of her sex, the fears, the doubts, the hesitancies—all these she tramples underfoot; and, seeking out the one man of her life, she stands before him in that the operation of the life, she stands before him in that the life, she stands before him in that the life, she know that the perfect love. Mind, heart, and soul all cry out tresistibly within her; and, stirred with innite emotion shaken with passion, and thrilling with the cestasy that comes but once in any life, she knows that there can be no loy for her so overwhelming as to die in adoration at his feet.

It is always pleasant, not to any edifying.

ing to the writer, who, being himself a man, understands the modus operand:

The teaching of her early years, the traditions of her sex, the fearly years, the traditions of her sex the fearly years, the tradition of her sex the manner with the manner with passion, and thrilling with the existsy that comes but once in any life, she knows that there have been considered with ninnite emotion shat men like best, but the power is not given it is always pleasant, not to say edifying, for women to know just the sort of devotion that men like best, but the power is not given of the control of

this is not to be the case, then, indeed, is the wife most grievously wronged by having a double burden imposed upon her.

But in these opinions that the wife should help support the family the learned jurists overlook entirely the vital function of maternity. It has long been a question of domestic economy whether, during the years when she is bearing and rearing children, the mother should be compelled to do the heavy and exacting work of the household even, and it is accepted that, from a hygienic standpoint, for her sake and the children's, she should be spared from this as much as possible. How infinitely more injurious would it be to put upon her the responsibility of bread winning during these years! The fact that because of dire poverty, vice and ignorance she is sometimes placed in this unfortunate position is much to be depoired, and there could not be a greater calamity than for law and public sentiment to acknowledge the instite of such a condition. Equally mistaken are both lawyers and laymen in declaring that "marriage is like all other civil contracts and the parties to it have equal cares and responsibilities." This never can be the case, for there is no duty which man can assume wholly to offset the responsibility of childbearing—none which comprises its pains, risks and penalties—none which so threatens health and life itself. Even the avoidance of this perif may be fraught with the greatest danger. No; marriage as a civil contract never can hold both parties to it in exact equality or impose equivalent liabilities upon each.

If men do not wish to drive women away from matrimony; if they do not desire to encourage, them in refusing to incur the responsibilities of maternity when they have married, let them not promulgate the doctrine that it is a part of the wife's duty to help support the family by labor outside the home. Women are already asking themselves if they will get enough out of marriage to compensate for the sacrifices it may require. Should the time ever come when the law shall pr

The editors of the country are getting dangerously excited, considering the state of the thermometer, over the decision of Judge Palmer of Denver that "a female has as much right to seek her enjoyment and happiness in the taking of a glass of beer or whiskey as the male," and therefore a city ordinance cannot forbid the salcon-keepers from selling liquor to women. Of course, this is quoted as one of the swful results of equal suffrage, although "females" have this privilege in many States where they have not the privilege of the ballot. As an abstract right it certainly belongs to women as justly as to men. A girl is quite as likely to inherit a taste for intoxicants as is a boy, but thus far public sentiment and private environment have been of a nature to prevent its cultivation in most cases Many people hold the opinion that nothing would be so effective in checking intemperance among men as the knowledge that the women of their family were forming this habit—just as a father is sometimes reformed by seeing his son in a fair way to become a drunkard. In the case of women it would be a costly experiment which society cannot afford to have made

But when it comes to a question of "right," man is not entitled to a monopoly of "the enjoyment and happiness contained in a glass of beer or whiskey," even if the Constitution of the United States does limit these "inallenable" rights to men only. The editors of the country are getting

It seems that Homestead, Pa., is governed by a burgess and he has issued an order as follows: "Women out shopping Saturday night will not be allowed to stop and gossip on the streets in the business sections of

on the streets in the business sections of the town.

Gossiping is bad at all times and places, but how is his Honor going to enforce this order? Can he prevent free speech? Will he have a policeman at hand to listen to the conversation of every two women who stop to chat a few moments, and how shall he decide what constitutes gossip? But possibly he is not going to permit women to converse at all on the streets. This really is worse than St. Paul's prohibition of their speaking in the churches. Is the worthy burgess intending to put a stop to the men and boys congregating on the street corners and commenting on the women as they pass by? Will he break up the knots of men in front of the saloons who indulge in conversation considerably worse than gossip? Or is there one sauce for the Homestead goose and another for the Homestead gander?

In a speech made a few days ago by President Shaffer to the striking iron workers at McKeesport he made this strong assertion:

tion:

"If the American workingman would get his share
of the profits of that which he produces he will have
to learn to vote. The labor organization of the future
must be an organization for the ballet, and when
we learn to stand together at the polls then will the
men who seek to be our masters learn to fear us."

men who seek to be our masters learn to fear us."

This applies no less to working women. The whole secret of the workingmen's strength lies in the possession of a ballot. Without it their organizations would soon be crushed out of existence, and they know it. Why then do they not demand this power and protection for the women who toil by their side?

greatly because they have secured from the Legislature of that State a bill raising the "age of protection" for girls from 10 to 18 years. In order to secure this they obtained the indorsement of the State Medical Association, State Press Association, presidents of colleges, over a hundred teachers, as many physicians, many religious and other organizations and a petition signed by 15,000 citizens. citizens.

What a commentary on the Legislature that all this should be necessary.

The attention of the Hon, Joseph W. Bailey, who announced through Harper's Bazar that women never could be parliamentarians, is called to the fact that Mrs. Urquhart Lee of Chicago has been appointed to the chair of parliamentary law in the University of California.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

M. SIEGFRIED ON AMERICA. Ours a Great Country-Baggage That Frenchmen Should Bring Here.

The ex-French Minister of Commerce, Mr Jules Siegfried, who has just returned to Paris after a tour through the United States, flatters | But a us as follows in an interview with a reporter of the Temps:

"The United States, which I visited forty that is simply astounding. I found St. Paul a village of some three thousand inhabitants in a wild country still peopled by Indians. An' we buzzed along the track. An' the sparks was lightin' the canon side Fur a mile an' better back. At present it is a rich and handsome city with a population of 163,000. It is, of course, needless for me to speak of the fantastic growth of Chicago or of the gigaritic agglomeration of New York. In 1860 I saw there houses four and flux and flux to the speak of the fantastic You're my kind of an engineer. But Tom, just wouldn't it raise your hair if we'd meet number 9 right here: houses four and five stories high, but now you find colossal buildings of twenty-eight and thirty stories which are reached by the elevators in fifty seconds. The railroads cover

POEMS WORTH BRADING.

Long since, there lived a man reputed wise (Some better things were said of him, some worse), Who made his life a tireless quest to know The Why and Wherefore of the universe

And old and new philosophers he read: This one converted, but another spake

A paladin of atheism first— But sood he dared to wonder how to day Existence universal was explained By saying it existed yesterday.

So swerved away unto the other pole, Hypothesis theistic, and would fain Have found a cause without a prior cause—

But all his years of searching were in vain Thus all his fond illations turned to dust: Some things he learned are not revealed to man; What solace that he knew the essence of

His life was girt by vain analysis. And subtile disputations held in thrail His soul, that wildly dreamed to overleap

But when Age left him twisted, gray and worn, He felt the barren purpose of his quest, And longed to quite forget his mocking doubts

But Donth had watched him with a cynic's eye-Had marked his shuffling steps, his sight grow And one still evening stood before his chair,

One passing through a certain field of graves May find a stone of rather ancient date, Which bears these words, the last philosophy, Of him whose life they thus commemorate:

Who conjured with the everlasting Why;
Delved deeply into science, creeds and schools,
And learned this truth—that Man is born to die."

The Little Wild Folk.

From the Springfield Republican. Dear, little, wild folk of the woodland Secreted in thicket and deil With every man's hand against you How do you live? Who can lell? So winsome, so timid and graceful, Gazing at us with wide startled eyes. Like souls seeking vainly for friendship Living ever in fear of surprise.

I saw in the woods in the morning
A partridge in motherly mood,
Walking erect like a matron
At the head of her tiny, brown brood;
A rabbit looked on with approval.
Two squirrels trisked near in delight.
A bevy of birds sang in chous—
They saw us! Oh, skurry and flight!
ANNIE A. PRESTON,
WILLINGTON, Conn., July 9.

The Girl With the Hoe. From the Galveston News. Adown through the Lone Star cotton lands, In the fields wherever I go.— She is there, she is fair, she is everywhere— The matchiess girl with the hoe!

And I love to think as I ride the lanes, And she leans on her hoe and looks, Of the times gone by and the Muller tale That I read in my childhood's books—

"A form more fair and a face more sweet"
Are words that ever occur,
And again and over I find myself
Applying the line to her.

She may not see in the skies of night
The things that a Lockyer sees.
She may he blank on Plato's themes
As she is on the Plelades.
But she plants the flowers in the old home yard,
And not on the sands of Mars;
And she gives her love to the folks at home,
While Tesia talks to the stars.

A soldier brave in the bloodless war
That makes for the good of men.
She wields a weapon of higher worth
Than the man with the sword or the pen.
LAMASCO, Tex.
PAUL AVON. Tom Pratt.

From the Morning Oregonian. Firin'? Yes. Though my hair is white, For my eyesight's good and clear: I can see ahead on the track at night As far as an engineer.

You're new on the road! Of sourse. That's so, No need fur to tell me that, Fur all the boys around here know The story of old Tom Pratt.

When I'd see the fire glow.

An' the baby! It seemed like he growed two feet An' got a new tooth every day. An' he looked so purty an' changed an' sweet Whenever I'd heen away.

What got wrong with the kid before that trip I never made out just right, He was awful pair, an' he drooped his lip When I klased him an' aays "Good Night,"

An' in front of the gauge, an' before the glass, Across in the fireman's place, In the flarin' lights of the trains we'd pass I could see that little face.

i don't say I had a presentiment.
An'i don't say what I knew.
But a look in the picture I saw there went
To my heart an' I just felt blue.

An' when the orders was brought ahead, His face was before me still, I never took in what the "con" had said, But just says, "All right, Bill!"

He'd just said the words when we turned a curve, An' I grabbed the lever an' air, For a shinth out with never a swerve Was a headlight, there! right there!

1 stayed in the cab an' felt it all.
The crash an' the sickening grind.
I heard the butchered cattle call.
As they died in the cars behind.

I aaw, but no. I can't tell it yet, It was twenty years ago, But in twenty more I could not forget That sight ahead, I know.

For number 9 was a passenger train, With a crowd from a holiday. Comin' up with orders straight an' plain, "You have got a clear right away."

Discharged! Well, what could the company do? Of course I expected that, They were more than good, between me an' you In their dealin' with old Tom Pratt.

It was all the orders I didn't hear, An' didn't make out just right. It was all the fault of a blindin' tear Fur a boy that died that night.

They gave me a job in a year or two, As a fireman in the yard; There was nothin' else for a man to do. Though the drop an' the work was hard.

An' little boys that was kids knee high When they gave me the 73, Works up to their runs like you, while I Am a doin' just what you see.

The Old-Fashioned Bedstead.

From the Boston Courter. The old fashioned bedstead! How well I recall it!
I prearing in spare room of grandfather's manse;
Quadrupedal stant! Its steture so tall it
Seemed lifting to be even its snowy expanse.
Ah! How can I banish that first night's reflection,
As gazing aloft at its infinite space
I wondered at every new tour of laspection.
How I would climb up to its lofty emorace.

The hop, skip and jump proved an infinite failure, A leep from the washstand fell equally flat, And I followed suit, while my frittered regails. Was scattered around on the floor where I sat: At last I constructed a stairway that aided. A wild running jump from the old mantelplece, And like Alpine climber by effort o'erjaded. I landeft hip-deep in its mountain of fleece.

O weird Himalayn of old-fashioned chattels
I feit in thy clutch like a tempest tossed tar.
And I prayed all the night to the great god of hattles
To save me from larring some overhead star.
And certain am I that for life I'd been fated
To stay there, had some one not heard me by chance
And brought in a ladder and thus cogsummated
My flight from that bedstead in grandfather's
manage.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A claims that from the top of Lookout Mountain the eye can see the following seven States: Georgia, Alabama, Tennassee, Kantucky, Virginia, North and South Carolina. B claims that you can't. Please state the height of the mountain from see level and the distance from the mountain to the border of the States named. W. H. R. A is backed up by the guide books, which give the A is nacared up by she guide books, which give the height of the mountain as 2.125 feet. Lookout Mount-ain is in Tennessee, a mile or two from Georgia, 18 miles from Alabama, 110 from Kentucky, 160 from Virginia, 40 from North Carolina and 110 from South

Carolina. These distances are only approximate. Where do we get our clock time, from the stars or Our clock time is based on the oun time; in astron

omy, star time is used largely The numbers of the different nationalities are not known accurately, but it seems likely that there were about 223,000 Irish-born soldiers in the Federal Army.

There are no records of the nationalities of deserters

Please tell me when the Bull's Head in Twenty-fourth street was opened as a cattle market: also what year the Bowery Theatre was opened; and what month and date the 1835 fire was, and if there was any snow on the ground when it broke out?

J. J. D. The original Bull's Head tavern and cattle market was at the lower end of the Bowery, where the Thalia Theater stands now. The market was moved up to Twenty-fourth street about seventy-five years ago. when the New York Theatre, later the American the Bowery, and now the Thalia, was built. The New York Theatre was opened on Oct. 28, 1826. The fire of 1885 began on Dec. 19, the weather was intensely

there was no snow on the ground.

Can you tell me where I can find the text of a poem called "Marjory Leef" it is some years since I have heard it and so can recall only very brief passages from it. The subject matter of the poem states the circumstances of two proposals of marriages which Marjory Lee receives; one lover admires her for personal attractions and the other for her character. She accepts the latter and expresses her pleasure that she did not accept the former. Y. W. M.

The anti-imperialist newspaper of a New England city makes the statement that in the recent Chinese troubles, the Philippines have been of no use whatever to the United States as a base of supplies, and that practically no troops were available there for use in China. Can you give me some information in regard to Just how many soldters were transferred from Manila?

R. S. B.

All the American troops that served in China, except the cavairy, came from the Philippines. That is, Reilly's Battery of the Fifth Artillery, now the Tenth Field Battery, and the Ninth and Fourieenth Infantry, came from Manila; the Sixth Cavalry was sent from this country.

In Chambers' Encyclopedia, Vol IV., page 56, is found the following Donegal: "Substantial farmers and artisans occupy the low fertile tracts, the home of the planted race" "Ill 1612, when James I. planted Ulster with English and Scotch settlers." Will you kindly direct me to where I may get some more particular information of the people spoken of, particularly the English? Where a list can be looked at, if kept anywhere? C.S. 6. The authorities on the "plantations" in Ireland are: Richey, "Short History of the Irish People; S. R. Gardiner's "History of England, 1603-1642. Vol. I.: Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, "Young Ireland;" J. Harrison, "The Scot in Ulster," C. P. Meehan, "Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Rory O'Donel, Earl of Tyrconnel." Any history of Ireland will tell you something of the "plantations.

Information was sought some time ago as to the fate of the ship Catherine, which sailed from Dublin in 1851. A ship of this name, carrying about three hundred passengers and crew was wrecked off Easthampion during the summer of that year. The timbers of this vessel are still bedded in the sand and visible, as having struck well inshore out of the line of the breakers. Complete information may be had by addressing Mr. Peltz Dominy of Easthampion. A late resident of that place, Mr. Patrick Lynch, was a passenger, and I have often heard him relate the story of the wreck.

Kindly advice me if possible, as to the time con-

Kindly advise ms. if possible, as to the time consumed by a mounted messenger in the Revolutionary days travelling posthaste from Yorktown with news of the surrender of Cornwalls, to New York city. Also what route or routes he might take. R. J. M.

form of a reception of marines drawn up in the and blaying, as in the case of the visit of Cardinal dibbons to the Kearsarge in May last. Is it a rule in navy departments to order this form of reception for all church dignitaries. Kindly give them; also state if this custom is followed in all the navy yards, if annothoned by Naval Department. A. SMITH. The reception of Cardinal Gibbons to which you

refer, appears to be sanctioned by the Navy Depart-ment; at all events, no rebuke has come from the Department to those who prepared it. The reception

Can you tell me where the passage in which Vol-taire speaks of his countrymen as being "mottle singe, mottle tigre" occurs, and will you print the couplet. I have the 1755-1789 edition, but cannot find the pas-sage.

T. B.

Will some of your Latin classical readers let me know where I can find a line ending "miscuit utile dulcla," meaning "he combines business with pleasure."

Will you please give the oath which King Edward of England will take upon his coronation. I refer to the one which is so insulting to Roman Catholics; also the declaration which Roman Catholic priests make when they are made Blahops?

D. J. P.

The coronation oath is not offensive: It binds the The coronation oath is not orrensive; it binds the story of the statutes in Parliament agreed on," to "cause justice in mercy to be executed," and to "maintain the Protestant reformed religion established by law." It follows the declaration against transubstantiation, which contains matter considered insulting to Roman Catholics; this declaration repudiates the doctrine of transubstantiation, asserts that the invocation and adoration of the Vigital and the saints are idolatious and superof the Virgin and the saints are idolatrous and adoration of the Virgin and the saints are idolatrous and super-stitious, and explains that the oath is taken in the plain meaning of the words as understood by Protes-tants, without evasion, equivocation or mental reservation. The Bishop's oath is too long to print in full.

The Bishop swears: To be faithful and obedient The Bishop sweers:

to St. Peter the Apostle and to the Holy Roman Church
and to his Lord, the Lord (Leo). Pope (Leo) and his
successors canonically entering; to defend and keep
the Roman Papacy, and the royalties of St. Peter,
to preserve, defend, increase and advance the rights. honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman Church and the Pope: to observe the rules of the Holy Pathers, the apostolic decrees, ordinances, disposals, reservations, provisions and mandales; to the utmost to persecute and oppose heretics, schismatics and rebels to his said Lord; to come to councils when called, and to visit Rome once every three years; to receive and execute the apostolic commands and to guard the pos-

Andrew Little - You will find the Swiss Constitu-tion in Larned's "History for Ready Reference," vol. 1., under "Constitutions." John Martin Vin-cent has written recently "Government in Switzerland," which you can get from a book store for \$1.26.

J. S. Gibbs—K Battery, Seventh United States Artillery, formed the principal part of the slege train assembled at Tampa during the Spanish War: it numbered 198 men of its own, with 68 men attached, six guns, 15 wagons, 68 horses and 90 mules.

but some fifteen years ago there was a reference in this column to the practice, and to Dr. II. A. Silles's book, "A Monograph on Bundling in America," pub-

J. W. Little - The articles on racing systems printed this year appeared on May 12 and 26, June 15 and July 8; an article will follow each meeting on a metro-Civis-1. The President gets a salary of \$50,000

a year and a residence, which is maintained for him.

2. The Comptroller of New York is the chief auditing officer of the city; the Chamberlain is the Treasurer.

dence, though they are not conclusive evidence; that is, the receipts may be attacked as fraudulent. T. J. S .- The elevated railroads in this borough have been in operation since the summer and autumn of 1878, about twenty-three years.

Enquirer - We know nothing of an alleged "Military Order of Pretoria." Order of Pretoria."

E. Moss—Neither the Defender nor the Columbia
was a centreboarder.

O. IF. H .- "Table d'hôte" is aronounced almost

ART AT THE PAN-AMERICAN. Some of the Portraite

Our enjoyment of a portrait depend so much upon what we are looking forwhether the pictorial quality, or the human significance, or a union of both. The last is necessarily the rarest, demanding mental and manual attainments of a very high order and for the most part we have to be satisfled with one or the other separate source of interest. As examples of these it is not nupt to compare Miss Cecilia Beaux's "Mother and Daughter" with the "Portrait of Louis N Kenton" by Thomas Eakins. The former s an arresting picture, painted with mature knowledge and craftsmanship—qualities which justified the award of a gold medal at the Carnegie Institute, Pittaburg, in 1899, and again of a similar honor at the recent Exposition in Paris In any temporary exhibition it could harrily fail to attract admiration. But outside of its pictorial qualities, has it the staying quality of human significance, introducing us to actual personalities with whom we become better acquainted at every fresh seeing and in whose companionship we find an increasing inter-Mr. Eakins's portrait, on the other hand, while its size and unconventionality secure for it attention, will scarcely enlist admiration for the manner of its representation. Sombre and dry in color, unsightly in lines and spacing-the very antithesis of an agreeable picture, it yet compels our interest by the depth and directness of the characterization. We are in the presence of a distinct individuality, and evidently remarkable one; little given to the conrenances of life, but with much to give to it in the way of substantial contribution and with an inner life of its own, self-absorbed and sufficing; a human problem that piques one's imagination and yields it maerial for speculation and study. It would e too much to say that the penetrative sympathy shown in this portrait reconciles one to its stark realism, any more than that the pictorial charm of the other condones the

superficialism of its characterization. In each case we strike a balance and enjoy as we may. There are a few portraits in this exhibition which come near to satisfying both sources of interest. William M. Chase, in his group has both lost and found himself. His portrait of "Miss M. S. Lukene" is scarcely more than a very charming ploture, while that of "Hilda Spong" is much less; but in his portrait of "I. F. Roos" he gets back to the dignity of manner, artistic feeling, and, withal, sympathetic understanding of his subject that render his "Woman with he White Shawl" one of the best of Ameri-

can pictures. And so with Frederic P. Vinton's portrait of "Thomas G. Appleton"a personality that compels attention and a technical manner, virile and engaging. In the water color gallery are two plotures by Albert Sterner, "Phobe" and Portrait of Mrs. Albert Sterner," as admirable for their tenderly shrewd presentment of character as for the spontaneous grace of their drawing and color; admiraole also is Carroll Beckwith's portrait of William Walton." It will be remembered that the figure, about three quarters shown, s standing against a background on which colored prints are hung; a composition which blends most pleasuntly the serious and the fanciful, while reserving for the figure a due proportion of distinction. The "Portrait of Kindly advise ms, if possible, as to the time consumed by a mounted messenger in the Revolutionary days travelling postusate from Vorticown, and the surrender of Corawailia, to New York city. Also what route or notice he might take. R. J. M. He would perhaps have ridden from Yorkicown, frough Williamsburg. Hanover, Bowling Green, Frederickaburg. Quantico, Alexandria. Baitimore, Harre de Grace, Williamsburg, Hanover, Bowling Green, Tenton. New Brunswick. Elizabeth, Lieut. Col. Tilghman, whom Washington sent express with the news of Convasilias surrender, reached Philadelphia. Wilton Lockwood in his "Master of the Hounds" at least two days to Elizabeth. Lieut. Col. Tilghman, whom Washington sent express with the news of Convasilias surrender, reached Philadelphia and angular attitude of the "horsey" of the reception of guesta valting the Brooklyn name of the surface of a reception of marines drawn up in line and playing, as in the case of the visit of Cardinal dibbons to the Keeparge in May 18st. Is it a quiet barrier to a reception of marines drawn up in line and playing, as in the case of the visit of Cardinal dibbons to the Keeparge in May 18st. Is it a quiet barrier to a reception of marines drawn up in line and playing, as in the case of the visit of Cardinal dibbons to the Keeparge in May 18st. Is it a quiet barrier to a reception of marines drawn up in line and playing, as in the case of the visit of Cardinal dibbons to the Keeparge in May 18st. Is it a quiet barrier to a reception of marines drawn up in line and playing, as in the case of the visit of Cardinal dibbons to the Keeparge in May 18st. Is it a quiet barrier to a reception of marines drawn up in line and playing, as in the case of the visit of Cardinal dibbons to the Keeparge in May 18st. Is it as quiet barrier of the case. Mrs. L. "by J. Humphreys Johnson, is another beautiful in its quiet harmony of color and in ts suggestive record of the child's character Very agreeable, also, is H. Siddon Mowbray's "The Lady in Black," sitting in a drab chair

against a background somewhat darker. It is a very small picture, in which a dainty refinement of drawing and treatment takes he place of any more subtle artistic qualities is painted so slightly, almost tentatively, that its merits may easily be overlooked Yet in characterization it is much above the ordinary, revealing on the part of the painter comprehension, sympathy and penetration the banality of emphasizing some one phase of this very marked personality, but Mr. Loeb has coordinated several and left the net result an enigma, much as it is in the original. This to a certain extent explains he nervous hesitation which which the portrait seems to have been painted, which perhaps helps to elucidate the complexity of the character, though it detracts from

one's enjoyment of the pictorial side. Howard Gardner Cushing is another young painter whose work will bear studying, his "Woman in White and Violet" being a searchingly attractive picture of a young lady. Mr Cushing has a feeling for color, very refined and individual, and back of his technique some ideas of his own for which he is seeking expression. There is in this picture a suggestion of fragrance and frankness, with an over-web of mystery that is quite fascinating. Robert Henri is another from whom much may be expected. His "Young Woman in an Old-Fashioned Dress" is rather in the nature of a study, perhaps influenced by Valasquez, wherein the quali-ties of tone, value and actuality of pre-sentment have been striven for with marked success. But in "The Green Cape," a portrait of a young lady looking back over her left shoulder, he has freed himself somewhat from purely technical preoccupations and felt the attractiveness of his subject. The result is a greater fluency of color and draw-ing and a picture altogether more honest because less self-conscious. In the portrait of "Mrs M. E. Potter" by Robert W. Vonpob, the gown and the ac-cessories of sofa and wall hangings are painted with a knowledge and assurance that make the listless treatment of the face a

cessories of sofa and wall hangings are painted with a knowledge and assurance that make the listless treatment of the face a blemish in the picture, otherwise very handsome Again, in "Mother and Daughter there is a certain want of sympathy in the handling of the figures, while in other respects the management is brilliant. Both show more feeling for a picture than insight into character.

Useful Household Toads.

There is now being made in a modern flat at Sixth avenue south and Ninth street an experiment in flat keeping which bids fair to revolutionize many manners and methods common to housewive who live in flats.

It is almost a proverb that the best of flats have cockroaches, and it so happens that this particular flat is not unblessed with the water bugs that commonly travel under the name of cockroaches, and travel uncommonly flats.

Various kinds of powder have been tried on the little pests, but each has been eaten with avidity and the bugs have waxed fat and strong and have multiplied several hundredfold.

When the stage of despair was reached the lady of the house heard that toads were good clean beasts and had a fine liking for cockroaches.

The jaritor was bribed and the next day

clean beasts and had a fine liking for cockroaches.

The Jaritor was bribed and the next day
three tonds, one very fat and sedate, and the
other two very lein and active, became
domiciled in the flat.

The first two rights the people of the house
sat up until the small hours to see the tonds
operate. It was then discovered that a tond
has a tongue about a foot long, figuratively
speaking, and that all tonds do to make
a living is to sit within a few inches of a
likely-looking wall, wait until their prey comes
within reach, shoot out a tongue acting not
unlike forked lightning, and then sit back and
ruminate.

It is sure death to the cockroaches—but

imbia ruminate.

It is sure death to the cockroaches but the sensation of stepping on the toad with hare feet and in the dark, is not one to be apoten of lightly.

SCIENCE.

BISTORY OF THE STARRY HEAVENS. Under this title, Geschichte des Firsternhim-mels, the Berlin Academy of Sciences proposes to prepare and publish a new fundamental star catalogue of the first magnitude. The work is to be done under a committee of the Academy composed of MM. Auwers, Vogel and Bezold and under the immediate direction of Dr. Ristenpart. It will consist of three main portions: First, the collection and orderly arrangement of all the separate observations of all stars observed by meridian circles, and equivalent instruments from 1750 to 1900; second, the reduction of all such observations in a homogeneous form to the equinox of 1875 and the publication of the corresponding star catalogue. All astrononers are agreed upon the great necessity for work of the sort, but the tremendous diffia work of the sort, but the tremendous difficulties in the way of its execution have, so
far, prevented the undertaking. The systematic zone catalogues published by the
Astronomical Society of Germany, based on
a reobservation of the stars of Argelander's
Durchmustering, excellent as each one was
in itself, were actually a hinderance to the
progress of stellar astronomy for the reason
that their very convenience led to their universal use and to the neglect of the vast
mass of earlier and more precise observations which the Berlin Academy now proposes to utilize. The new catalogue will
contain places of some 250,000 stars whose
places are now scattered through some 300
books which contain something like a million
separate observations. The work is now
well under way and will proceed rapidly.
When one remembers the immense impetus
given to stellar astronomy by the publication of the "British Association Catalogue," fifty years ago, even with its defective and incomplete methods of selection
and reduction, it is easy to see what a profound influence the new catalogue will have
upon the exact astronomy of the twentieth
century, executed, as it will be, in the most
refined manner, and containing all the best
results of the work of hundreds of good observers from the time of Bradley, 1750, down
to the present time.

EDISON'S NEW STORAGE BATTERY. culties in the way of its execution have, so

EDISON'S NEW STOR AGE BATTERY.

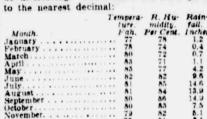
This has lately been described as follows: The negative pole (corresponding to the zinc of a cell, or to the lead of ordinary storage batteries) is of iron. The positive pole (corresponding to the carbon of a cell, or to the perexyd of lead in ordinary storage batteries) is a superoxyd of nickel-Ni O2. The

teries) is a superoxyd of nickel—Ni O2. The electrolyte is potash in solution in water (10 to 40 per cent.) or, preferably, a 20 per cent. solution of hydroxyd of potash, which freezes at —30° (' The initial voltage of discharge, after a recent charge, is 1½ volts; the mean voltage after a complete discharge is about i 1-10 volts, and the normal current of discharge per unit of element—surface is 83-100 of an ampere per square decimetre. The average discharge is 8-2-100 watts per kilo, comresponding to a complete discharge in three and a half hours; but the battery can be completely discharged in one hour, and in such a case yields more than 26 volts per kilo. The time required for charging is the same as that of the discharge. It can be done in one hour, though three and a half hours is the normal. A complete memoir on this new form of storage battery was read by Mr. Kennelly at the last annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is to be printed in the transactions.

GALILEO'S INVENTION OF THE THERMOMETER. Dr. H. C. Bolton has printed a pamphlet n "The Evolution of the Thermometer," in which the whole history is thoroughly examined and exposed. The thermometer was invented by Galileo before his appointment to the University of Padua—before 1592, therefore. His first instrument was an air thermometer of coarse construction. In some thermometers made in 1615 the bulb was coiled in a circle and divided into 360°. The pupils of Gailleo in 1667 produced the perfected instruments long called "Florentine." They consisted of a straight cylinder of glass connected with a glass bulb, the whole filled with alcohol. The lowest winter temperature was marked 20° on the arbitrary scale, and the highest summer heat 80°. The Grand Duke Ferdinand established a series of meteorological stations at Florence, Pisa, Bologna, Milan, &c., and furnished each with a Florenthe thermometer, a hygrometer of his own invention and a barometer of Torricelli. These instruments were read several times daily and some of the records are extant. The first thermometer seen in England was presented to the Royal Society by Boyle in 1662. Fahrenheit's thermometer dates from about 1706. to the University of Padua-before 1592,

ducting wires carrying a current of 100 to 200 volts. A higher voltage is required to light them, and this is obtained by means of a Wehnelt interrupter. The light is very steady and very brilliant, but it is poor in red rays and therefore not pleasant unless red reflectors are placed behind the lamps. Lamps giving 1,000 candle power have been fed by a current of only 115 volts—a very economical result. The inventor is Mr. Edward Cooper Hewitt of New York city.

THE CLIMATE OF MANILA. The following figures, based on observa-tions made in the years 1883-1898, and for the rainfall during the years 1865-1898, will be interesting. The results are here given



THE METRIC SYSTEM M Bigourdan, of the National Observatory of Paris, has written a volume of 458 pages entitled "The Metric System of Weights and Meas ures," which gives a full history of its estab-lishment and of the progress made during tory in Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, France, Greece, Raly, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Venezuela and is nermissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and Ireland, Japan, Russia and Turkey, Lists of the sort have a grand sound, but let any one consider how little real part in our own national life the metric system plays and he can estimate the real significance of such lists. Our scientific men use it, just as they use logarithms or definite integrals, I.e., whenever they are convenient. Merchants engaged in foreign trade use it just as they use pounds, shillings and pence—whenever they are convenient. Even a country where the metric system is obligatory often use its units alongside of certain others that have survived because they are even more convenient. Frenchmen sell land by the arrent, not the arre and get drunk by the half-lifte, not the lifte. We have had the decimal system in America for more than a hundred years, but the brokers of the Stock Exchange sell and buy by quarters and eighths not by tenths. These, and other like mattery of real importance, are not discussed at length in the book is question. On the other hand, it is an authoritative manual of the history of all the official steps leading up to the present situation looked at from the point of view of a French man of science and of permanent value for that reason.

Two improved phonographs have lately been invented by MM. Nernst and de Lieben. jointly, and by M. Rhumer. The object of both is to do away with the unsatisfactory wax cylinder used in the early instruments wax cylinder used in the early instruments of the sort. The first device depends upon utilizing the alteration of the polarization capacity and of the superficial resistance of a metal employed as an electrode, in an electrolytic bath. A disk of copper some a mm thick is rotated rapidly under a tin piece of wood wetted with an electrolyte pressed against it. The secondary currents of the induction coil of a microphone transmitter pass through the point of contact of the wood and copper and the variations in the chemical action produce on the edge of the disk, a permanent record. The best results have been obtained with zincate of potash, the copper being the cathode the wood being mmersed in the solution with a zinc anode. Sounds so registered can, it is said, be audibly repeated two or three hundred times.

The Rhumer phonograph is constructed on a very different principle. A sensitive fame, affected by the speech it is desired to register, is photographed on a film in motion. The film thus shows a visible representation of the speech. A selenium cell in circuit with a battery and at telephone is used to receive light that has traversed the photographic film. The variations in intensity of the light produce corresponding variation of the current through the telephone. It is said that this arrangement has produced excellent results.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The sufferings of the horses that draw the mail wagons have frequently attracted attention during the recent warm weather and public sympathy with the animals was strikingly shown in Long Acre square the other afternoon. One of the horses in a wagon was so much overcome that he came to a stop and refused to advance a step further in spite of the driver's attempts to force him along. When the driver applied the whip to accomplish his purpose a group of men sitting in front of a hotel who had been watching the animal's sufferings jumped from their seats and ran to the vehicle to prevent him from using force. The horse

until it seemed that he would collapse at any moment.

In vain the driver urged that he had only to go as far as Thirty-fourth street, where the stable was situated. The crowd, which apparently disregarded its own discomfort in the afternoon sun'r refused to allow the man on the box to make any attempt to move the horse and for half an hour he was kept standing in the shade to which one of the volunteer protectors led him a few steps from where he had first stopped.

Water was brought from a nearby hydrant and the animal was refreshed by douches before he was permitted to start on his way. He showed so plainly the good effects of the treatment and started off with so much spirit that the group set up a cheer at the results of its humane interference.

The Southern planter who came to this city forty years ago used to wear a costume that was thought typical of his part of the country. and common as these visitors were at certain seasons they were always certain to attract attention when they appeared on Broadway in their suits of fine white duck and their broad-brimmed Panama hats. Such attire broad-brimmed Panama hats. Such attire even in the warmest summer weather was not then worn by New Yorkers and it was the distinguishing mark of the Southerner passing through the city on his way to one of the Northern watering places, in all probability Long Branch or Saratoga, the popular resorts with the wealthy persons of the South in those days. Now this costume, which was looked upon as the dress for only a Southern climate, would not attract notice nor seem anything more than medish for any man who wore is and the Panama hat is to-day more typical of dress here than in the Southern cities.

Manhattan Beach again displays its daily visitors who go there to bathe with apparently no other purpose than to acquire as deep a tan as possible and who seem to regard the ocean merely as a means of helping the sun do its work effectively. The time passed by them in the water is really brief in comparison with the time they spend on in comparison with the time they spend on the beach to produce the necessary hue of brown. The season is not yet far enough advanced to award the honors in this matter, although several favorities in the betting promise to reach the hue of mahogany in a short time if the sun and their patience in lying but the sand hold out. This competition is always limited to men and few of them are beyond the stage of youthfulness. They also cling to their task with a thoroughness that shows that the demands on their time must be slight. Last year the honors were won long before this stage of the summer by a young man who was so delighted with his success that he spent the winter at a Southern resort where bathing was possible at all times and he is now said to be a candidate for the first place as regards tanning at Atlantic City, where the competition is greater.

A young Englishman of title came to this city to be married about seven years ago and astonished his fellow passengers on the steamer by appearing regularly at dinner in evening dress. He was the first person to attract attention in this way, and the propriety or absurdity of the custom, according to the views of the critics, was much dis-

It is not surprising that readers of manu-script should be fooled occasionally by plagiarists, but in view of the almost inevitable exposure after publication it is strange that aspirants for literary fame should court it with stolen goods. One of the boldest plagiarisms that have recently been published appears in the current number of an illustrated weekly published in this city. It is probable that the editor of this paper has already been notified of the fact and that he will have something to say to the woman whose name is signed to it. She has shown her originality by devising a new title for the story and possibly by slightly changing the introduction. The story itself, however is word for word as Dickens wrote it under the title of the "Black Veil." Considering the fact that a set of Dickens is found in almost every household library, no matter how small, the woman who palmed this off as original must have been very stupid, to say the least. In speaking of this plagiarism a magazine editor said:

"More than nine-tenths of the plagiarists who try to sell me manuscripts are women. As a rule they are prompted by a desire to see their names in print as authors. When I call their attention to the fact that the articles submitted have been published before they get angry and flounce out."

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS OUT. How Can a Doctor Take a Patient's Temperature
When the Air Is 103?

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat The physician may have a problem in the thermometer to deal with in the future if the storage and radiation of heat in cities keep driving the temperature up," said & gentleman who keeps an eye on abnormal-ities of every kind; "and I saw a very strik-ing illustration of the fact a few days ago on a New Orleans street car.
"It was one of the days when the fluid in

the bulb was forced up to the high point, and two well-known physicians figured in the incident. The car was pretty well crowded and frequent complaints were made about the prevailing weather. The doctors in-dulged commonplace expressions about the heat and grumbled in the usual way about the torrid conditions. One of them pulled a clinical thermometer out of his pocket to see what the temperature was. He found that, according to his instrument, the regis-tered heat was 103.2. This surprised him a bit. The other physician raised a question with reference to thermometers and their usefulness under such circumstances, and theproblem was not even solved by the wisdom the problem was not even solved by the wisdom of the two men combined. Suppose a man on this car should get suddenly sick, said the physician, and it would be necessary for you to take his temperature. How could you do it doctor, when your thermometer already shows a degree of heat above the normal? The registration still stood at 103,2 when the physician pulled the instrument out of his pocket the second time. He shook the thermometer in an effort to get the fluid down to a lower point, but he could not hudge it. It had the position to which it had been forced by the hot conditions prevailing, and the physician fluilly abandoned the idea of getting the instrument to vary from a faithful registration of atmospheric conditions.